acre of it back of Noroton Beach in the area described. It has been recorded by Albert P. Morse[1] at an inland station in Peabody, Massachusetts, where it was first collected by Mr. R. B. Mackintosh.

The source of the plant in Connecticut may reasonably have been a dye and licorice works in operation on Cove Island for 110 years up to 1914. Ship-loads of crude materials were brought from foreign ports. *Paulownia tomentosa* (Thunb.) Steud. was so introduced near the mills and was once a nuisance, but now persists only as one small tree, half killed during the winter of 1933–34, and a few young plants better protected in a waste of old bricks. A colony of *Lepidium Draba* L. on the shore is conspicuous in its season.

On a half-acre of shallow "fill" over an area of salt marsh in Darien are six or seven clumps 2.5–3.5 m. tall of *Tamarix pentandra* Pall. which may have been introduced in the same way.—Edwin H. Eames, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Two New Botanical Journals.—Two new journals printed, one by the offset process, the second mimeographed, are welcome evidence of the growing mediums for scientific record. The first, Phytologia,[2] is a cooperative enterprise, "financed entirely by its contributors, each one paying, in advance, for the entire cost of printing," each share-holder "sharing in the profits, if any accrue." The cost to subscribers is determined by the actual expense of publication; if the subscription list becomes large enough the price will be reduced or the size increased. Articles dealing with or resulting from original research in all fields of botany, as well as biographical sketches and critical reviews will be considered for publication; floristic lists, popular articles, casual notes and polemics will not be printed. The field of Phytologia is, thus, purely technical. The first number (December. 1933) consists entirely of diagnoses of new species and critical notes on others of tropical America. The second number (July, 1934) is devoted chiefly to similar papers on tropical American plants, but with one on Pollinia, and one on the Mahonias of the Pacific States. For its purpose Phytologia promises to be very useful, particularly as it insures more prompt publication than is possible in the longer-established journals which still hold to the dignity of appearing in conventional print and which, at least in the case of Rhodora, are pressed by authors for more space and prompter publication than can always be supplied. The difference between publishing without individual expense in the established and somewhat subsidized journals and paying the cost of publication in Phytologia is, consequently, partly offset by greater promptness. As to cost to contributors: "the basic rate for a page or fraction thereof is $1.65." At this rate it may become cheaper to print the journal in conventional form (the cover-pages of no. 2 *are* thus printed), an improvement which will be appreciated by the contributing share-

[1] Rhodora **26**: 197. 1924.

[2] *Phytologia*. Published by H. A. Gleason and Harold N. Moldenka. The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, N. Y. $5.00 in advance.

holders. As a journal "Designed to expedite botanical publication" Phytologia is heartily welcomed.

The second new journal, CLAYTONIA,[1] most appropriately named for the pioneer botanist of Virginia, John Clayton, is an outgrowth of the very live activity of the Virginia Academy of Science. The first number (June, 1934) is 10 pages, in mimeograph, giving editorial statement of the origin of the new publication, a brief sketch of John Clayton, a history of the recent efforts of the Academy to coordinate the work on the flora of Virginia and eventually to prepare an authoritative state flora. Following these statements of policy are brief articles on the rarity in Virginia of *Iris virginica, Pogonia affinis* and *Parnassia asarifolia;* a section of "Queries and Answers" and another on "New Plants." With a strong appeal to the amateur and the nature-lover and acknowledged support from local garden clubs, Claytonia is bound to have a wide usefulness. The work it has undertaken will well repay the effort. May it be wisely guided and richly fruitful.—M. L. F.

A FLORA OF THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.[2]—It is indeed a pleasure to welcome an addition to the small, though slowly increasing, number of American local floras which can properly be called models of their kind. Such an addition is Mr. C. A. Zenkert's "Flora of the Niagara Frontier Region"—an area approximately that of a circle with a fifty-mile radius and the city of Buffalo as its center. The author has packed into his 300-page volume every feature which a work of its nature ought to have, and all show every evidence of care, throughness and competence in execution. The only flaw which has caught the reviewer's eye is that the date of General Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois is given as 1799 when it should be 1779!

Especial mention should be made of the excellence of Mr. Zenkert's analysis of the effects of the activities of man on the vegetation and of the numerous illustrations of single species, topographic features and ecological groups. For the most part these are skilfully photographed and unusually well printed. The picture of water-lilies on page 307 is not only an ecological study, but a work of art.

The back-bone of any local flora is its systematic list of species. Mr. Zenkert's shows the same high quality as does the rest of his work and is enriched with discriminating comment. It exhibits two interesting innovations. English names which assign a plant to a botanically wrong genus, such as "red cedar" for a species which is really a juniper, are placed within quotation marks, to call attention to the mistaken generic ascription. Two sets of terms are used to express frequency of occurrence—one, "rare" "common" etc. for what may be designated geographic frequency over the entire area of the flora ("distribution in space" Mr. Zenkert calls it); the other, "solitary," "abundant," "dominant," etc., for the relative number of individuals in a given habitat ("density in place" is Mr. Zenkert's phrase). Very possibly this system

[1] *Claytonia*. Published by the Committee on State Flora, of the Virginia Academy of Science at Lynchburg, Virginia. DR. IVEY F. LEWIS, *Chairman of Committee*, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, RUSKIN S. FREER, *Editor*, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg.

[2] The Flora of the Niagara Frontier Region. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, vol. xvi. 1934. pp. x–328. Map and ill. $2.00.